THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1862. NO. 10.

The People's Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

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One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows.

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Miscellaneous.

From That Portion of North Carolina Occupied by Lincoln's Hirelings.

A GRAND GALA DAY IN WASHINGTON!

ARRIVAL OF "GOV." STANLY, GEN. FOSTER AND COMMODORE ROWAN—A REVIEW OF INFANTRY, MARINE, ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY, BY GEN. FOSTER!

"Gov." Stanly's Address to His Old Friends.

The above is a verbatim copy of a heading which we find displayed in flaming capitals in a number of the "New Era," of Thursday, June 19. This paper is published in Washington, N. C., on stolen type, and worked on a stolen press—Lieut. Jas. H. Turner, Editor; private A. W. Hohn, Printer—both Lincolnites. We append the speech of the bogus Governor Stanly with the introductory remarks of the editor:

Petersburg Va

"Tuesday last was a great gala day in our little *city*. [The *italics* are ours.] The arrival of Gen. Foster and Commodore Rowan, the speech of Gov. Stanly, the influx of the people from the surrounding country for a distance of 40 miles, to listen to the *pure and truthful* address of the noble Governor, all conspired to render it a day long to be remembered. [Strange to say, no intimation as to the precise number of the great influx for 40 miles is given.] It was conceded by all who were present, even those whose political sentiments differed from his, to be an able and correct picture of the present misery and future horrors which he, bearing the olive branch of peace, had come, as a true son of the old North State, to avert, and to restore to its allegiance, and to the peace and prosperity with which it has been blessed in former years."

Below we present the speech to our readers, reported verbatim for the New Era:

GOV. STANLY'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens;—Ever since the war broke out my thoughts have been here daily, and I have traveled many thousands of miles to see you, to have an old fashioned chat with you, and appeal to the reason of every one of you on the momentous questions which at the present time concerns North Carolina. Whatever political zeal I may have heretofore shown in my relations with you, no man could ever charge me with falsehood, and cannot now. I address myself to all parties, and desire a little plain talk with you. I am glad to see so large a meeting composed of civilians and not of soldiers, with the exception of half a dozen beyond there, who I see wear brass buttons but who I understand are North Carolina Union soldiers. I come here with no hope or aspirations of office. I cannot be benefitted by such in any personal way. I did not vote for Abraham Lincoln, but for John Bell. I did not intend to discuss the cause of the war, or political differences—suffice it to say that there were bad men who intended to bring on the war in any event. My opinions are those which you have known me to possess during the past twenty-five years and I have derived them from the study of the illustrious lives of patriots commencing with George Washington.

We are now enjoying the ripe fruits of the resolutions of 1798 '99. We are prospering (?) under the results of the peaceable (?) secession doctrines involved in those resolutions.—Who told you right about the effects of such doctrines, I, or those who said the contrary? Who brought this war about? Not the Northern people, or Lincoln, or his friends, but these politicians who broke up the Charleston convention, determined to nominate their candidate any way, on the gambler's principle—"Heads, I win; tails, you lose." Now what does North Carolina complain of? She had no grievance, they tell me, up to the time of the President's proclamation, when North Carolina was called upon to take up arms against her sister Southern States. Remember that President had sworn by the Holy evangelist to uphold and defend the Constitution, and when South Carolina fired upon the National flag, when the forts were seized—the common property of all States, and the light houses destroyed—the common property of all civilization, he but interposed in the execution of his duty, and called upon the people to help him.—Suppose the Sheriff of this County, in obedience to the solemn obligations which his oath and office have enjoined upon him should summon assistance to help him arrest, and subdue certain malifactors, would you rebuke him for it? And now when 30,000 insurrectionary troops menaced the safety of the National capitol, and threatened to rend the roll of their slaves at Bunker Hill, complain that the President issued a proclamation calling on you for troops to fight those of your sister or neighboring States. You know the teachings of our forefathers, that rebellion must be put down by war.—Suppose New Jersey were to secede, would New York or Pennsylvania refuse the call for troops to resist the treason of such an act because she is a neighboring or sister State? How foolish then your complaint is. It would seem as though the moon had come nearer to the earth to make men crazy. Just think of it. Yea, people of North Carolina fled to arms thinking their soil was to be invaded by an enemy, seized the forts and committed like acts of folly. The prosperity of your State was unexampled, your railroads were flourishing, education spreading, and manufactories springing up. But all this you have changed. My doctrine is that of Washington, viz:—secession is treason, and you have heard the same in times gone by from your own statesmen—Morehead, Badger, Graham, Gilmer and Donnell. What could the President do under the circumstances? The argument otherwise is, though secession is treason, yet if a State is guilty of it, her neighbors must not do their duty. A government so constructed would not be worth preserving. If Louisiana had the right to secede, her privileges would allow her to hold the mouth of the Mississippi, but would the States farther North on that river suffer it? Suppose you of Beaufort County here were to secede and declare that no vessel could pass up or down the Pamlico river without your consent; would your neighbors brook it? Yet secession is said to be a praiseable thing. All the states are bound to fight against abolitionists and "royalist" seceders; what is North Carolina fighting for? You democrats believe with Jackson that secession is treason. The question recurs then what are you fighting for? Shall the Union be restored, or shall we have in the South a monarchy established, with kings and a titled nobility? No one supposes the South can establish her independence without the aid of England or France. Is that what you are a-piring for? It may do for ambitious politicians, but not for the people. They admit that North Carolina has no cause of complaint. They are fighting to establish a despotism preferring to be themselves under it would not suit North Carolina; or I am very much mistaken. What do your leaders say of the Northern army, "Lincoln's troops?" They call them foreign soldiers, come to commit outrage and rapine, and point out instances. It is true there are causes where single individuals have suffered at the hands of the Union troops. But such things occur on both sides. They cannot be helped.

The United States guarantees to pay all loyal people every dollar they have lost in this way. The Confederate Government does not promise, but takes thousands of dollars worth without any return or promise of return. Such isolated cases are no reason for stigmatizing an army as bent on depredation. Men steal from each other in North Carolina, or why have you jails and court houses? Again, it is charged that the Union troops come to murder your people. Who has been murdered as yet by them or even killed except in fair open combat? It is the other way.—Who murdered two of the Union pickets in this place not many nights ago? Who poisons wells and provisions? I saw Confederate prisoners at Washington, who in place of being murdered admitted to me that they were treated well by the Yankees. The charge is a most ridiculous one.—Again, they have come to insult our women.—Can you point me out an instance? I saw nothing of the kind in Newbern, and I have heard of no case here. The charge is false and exists only in the proclamations of your Generals, who would thus delude you to take up arms for vengeance.

"They have come to emancipate the slaves." Did not Fremont issue a proclamation in Missouri? What did the President? He rebuked him for it, and annulled it. There is Phelps, whose officers threatened to resign if he attempted to carry out his projects with reference to slavery. Hunter, in South Carolina, declared the slaves of several States free; but the President rescinded the proclamation and rebuked him. What foundation is there, then, for the charge that the Union troops have come to emancipate the slaves? "Why don't you send the slaves back?" You know that the Confederates use them for digging trenches, building fortifications, and for other military purposes. To return them, then, except to loyal masters, would be as well as sending the Confederates a cargo of shell and a supply of ammunition. The slaves are not allowed to leave Newbern; they have no opportunity of doing so. Yet, during the past twenty years they have been running away from you every day. But now their escape is effectually stopped. What more do you want? Did the world ever see the parallel of an army which possessed the power to injure and yet protected the rights of property, institutions, and even families of those who are its enemies? "They have come to involve us in the horrors of a servile war." What truth is there in this charge? What slave in North Carolina is allowed to possess a musket? Has any soldier dare to raise his voice for such a purpose? Give me his name. What officer has done so? What Union man is there who is not allowed to retain his musket? They had a school for the education of negroes in Newbern. They asked my opinion about it. I gave it kindly, and suggested it was injudicious. The President's policy is to conciliate you, and have you lay down your arms—not to interfere with you or your institutions. An abolition soldier there was rebuked by his superior for an incendiary speech to the slaves; and you, had you been present, would have shouted for admiration before that champion of his country's flag—that officer who thus sought to protect your rights—you, who are his enemies. I tell that Gov. Stanly was sent here to do his duty; and he will be upheld by all the forces in North Carolina. There are abolitionists in the army, it is true; but there was one Judas among the Apostles. To go on with the indictment against the United States forces:—"They had come to effect the total desolation of the country." Who burnt the lovely village of Hampton? A drunken rebel general. Who attempted to set fire in Newbern? Was it Yankees? Who put out the fire and saved the city? Yankee soldiers. Who burned down the little bridge over the Trent? Hear now the change.—The Yankees have repaired rebuilt that bridge just as strongly as ever, and it is yours for the future. Secession caused the desolation of Hampton and Newbern. Your air is now filled with the smoke of burning cotton and turpentine. Would it not be better for the Confederates to sell those articles and buy shot and gunpowder? They put their own cotton in a place of safety, and tell you to burn yours. It will be startling to loyal men to know that he will be paid by the United States for every bale of cotton and every barrel of turpentine destroyed by the Confederates. The sum total of the charges is that "they have come to crush us,"—"to wipe out the South,"—"to involve us in ruin and hope less misery." Lunatics see more devils than vast hell holds. Applause. There are some men in Raleigh who see devils in the Yankees. The United States Government wishes to restore to you and your posterity all they have and hope for in good government, and secure to you blessings which have not been equaled since the time when God expelled the first secessionist from heaven. What are these soldiers fighting for, but this? Let that glorious old flag, which is borne at their head go tell your Convention to make peace on honorable terms, and see how soon it will come. Give back your forts and arsenals, and lighthouses, and send members of Congress from North Carolina to Washington, and in thirty days every soldier will be withdrawn from your State. If "reason has not fled to brutish beasts," you will do so. And now, does all this look like robbery, murder, desolation, irredeemable misery, and hopeless ruin? Was there ever such a conflict since Satan rebelled and Cain slew his brother? If your Convention ask peace, it will be granted; and in thirty days you will be able to say to your loyal brethren throughout the Union, "We are as good as you." If you are reasonable, sensible men, you will ask what is the remedy?

The remedy is in your own hands. [illegible] in your districts, and draw up resolutions instructing your delegates [illegible]. Tell them to continue [illegible] tion no longer; that [illegible] at Washington [illegible] and Mammon [illegible] Union men [illegible] may encounter [illegible] firm in your [illegible] side [illegible] post [illegible]

[illegible] privileges of [illegible] I come to serve and save you [illegible] ere it is too late. The march [illegible] not continue with the same pol[illegible] secession brethren so. In twelve [illegible] there won't be room in North Ca[illegible] slave's foot. In the name of reason [illegible] Lincoln's rebuke of [illegible] is sig[illegible] Heed the warning [illegible] gives. Why not peace? Your patriotism and interests are involved in it. The result of the war must be emancipation or Union—evils unremembered, or blessings such as no nation ever [illegible] There are certain men at the head of [illegible] who deserve the halter.—They would [illegible] your teachers; but do not mind them. [illegible] fight, and are determined to fight, because they fear a felon's grave. Are we the only nation that cannot make peace. Other nations have [illegible] protracted wars. You have proved your courage, and would have done more in a better cause. You were told by men who had forgotten Bunker Hill, that the Yankees couldn't fight. Bull-dogs have courage, and so have secessionists. Arnold and Burr were as brave as Ethan Allen or Wayne. In the name of reason, common sense, and patriotism, I call on you to make peace.

And now a few words about myself.—They say, "Mr. Stanly has come to insult us;" that "he had better go back to California." I am no office-seeker, and you know it. I told the people I would rather land in Beaufort county solitary and alone, with the stars and stripes in my hand, in a canoe. But a private individual would have but little effect; and as I have accepted my present honorable and influential position to work out the good I intend, my orders for the protection of citizens by the soldiers will be obeyed.

Again I implore you to come back; and those bright bayonets which now seem to you to flash anger and indignation, will [illegible] you of protection, prosperity and happiness. Remember the North has 500,000 men in the field; and while a piece of iron can be found in the earth—while a grain of gunpowder can be manufactured, each one of them is ready to pour out his last drop of blood for the Union. (Applause.)

This is my first public speech in this court-house in many years. Many of you whom I knew in my childhood are now gray-haired old men, others are gone forever. Glorious old Beaufort! how often have I thought of you; my interests call me away, but my heart keeps me here. The President wants peace, and will not wait for you to beg it, knowing that in a mistaken sense of honor and courage you would be cut to pieces first. He therefore sends me—one of North Carolina's sons, to offer it to you. If I go away unsuccessful, it will be with a heavy heart, and with a feeling of horror at what must result. The President says, come back and let us make peace." He speaks to North Carolina, but his words are for all the people of the South. I cannot forget my native State—as well might the monarch forget his newly assumed crown, the bridegrom his bride, or the mother her child. Come back under the protection of the old flag! See its gallant champions, whom you have so long distrusted, anxious to be your friends. The North has the power and it is no shame to say it. When the [illegible]an people—and by the term I mean [illegible] loyally disposed of this country—make up their minds to do a thing, all the powers of darkness cannot stop them. Who are the American people? The great majority of our citizens. Look at what they have done: an army has been placed in the field, the equal of which, in equipment and discipline, would [illegible] forces of a European nation. [illegible] Even now at Newbern [illegible] instrument could construct [illegible] of yet they are merciful to their enemies. Where is the wife of a secession soldier who was not relieved if in want? [illegible] authority to administer to her. Can [illegible] against such people? and they [illegible]ing upon you to be their fellowmen and friends. Come forward [illegible] Beaufort county and North Carolina, and sing glad songs of joy; I come to give you peace and prosperity. In the name of God will you take them? "Peace be within thy walls, O Jerusalem, and plenteousness within thy palaces."

ARRIVAL OF "GOV." STANLY.

Gov. Stanly in this city on Sunday evening, in the steamer "Massasoit" and was the recipient of a most flattering ovation from the citizens and military of Washington. The Marine Artillery fired a rousing salute from the wharves, as the steamer sailed by, and the Governor, from his position on the upper deck, must have been highly gratified at the throngs of welcome friends who filled the street running along by the river, and in response to whose congratulations he was kept quite busy doffing his hat. When the boat touched the dock, he was met and welcomed by Col. Porter, Col. Osborn, Capt. Renshaw, Capt. Jocknick, and other officers, military and naval. The citizens too in their eagerness, also came forward and warmly greeted him. He was then escorted to Headquarters, Gilmore's band playing with their unrivalled skill in all musical performances, "Hail to the Chief," and the 24th Regiment [illegible] the dress dress parade of the [illegible] proceeded to his apartments [illegible]el, where until he re[illegible] continually besieged [illegible] to tender their congra[illegible]ir respects.

"GOV." STANLY.

[illegible] serenaded at the Lafayette [illegible]ening of his arrival [illegible] 24th Regiment. Gil[illegible] and was successful, as [illegible] effects in the city were crowned [illegible]er and appreciative audience, [illegible] we notice many of the fair [illegible] we give programme:

Programme.

PART I.

1. Overture—[illegible] di Chamounix, Donizetti.
2. Vailance—[illegible] Militaires.....Ascher.
3. Potpourri from "Martha,".....Fletow.
4. Divertisement from "Le Prophete," Meyerbser.
5. Concert Waltz—"Spring Season," Kuhner.
6. Gallop—"Trab Trab,".....Sommerlatt.

PART II.

7. Le Boque National—"American," Julian.
8. Prayer and chorus—"Messenger of Peace."—Dedicated to Gov. Stanly.
9. Aria and Chorus from La Figlio del Rigimento." Donizetti.
10. Grand Potpourri—"Musical Telegraph," Cavalmi.
11. Union March, Dedicated to the Union Ladies of North Carolina.....Rubini.
12. Grand Finale, National and Popular Airs—"Auld Lang Syne," "Union Forever," "Dixie's Land," "Our Flag is There," "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," &c.

NEWS FROM NEWBERN.

The New Era contains the following:

The steamer Massasoit, Capt. Deming, arrived here on Sunday afternoon, from Newbern, bringing no news of importance.

An expedition under the auspices of Col. Howard, of the Marine artillery, went to Swift Creek or River, some fifteen miles up the Neuse, and destroyed a rebel battery there constructed of bundles of shingles.—A couple of guns were brought away, and a rebel captain, who was skulking in the vicinity, was made prisoner. About the same time another expedition went towards Swansboro', and returned with three or four prisoners.

Gen. Burnside had paid a visit to Gen. McClellan, and was hourly expected on his return when the Massasoit left.

The bridge over the Trent was completed on Thursday last, and inspected by Gens. Foster and Reno. On the day following, the train consisting of a locomotive and two cars came through from Beaufort, and went to the depot at Newbern.

ORDINANCES & REGULATIONS

OF THE TOWN OF WINSTON.

SEC. 1st. *Be it Ordained by the Commissioners of the town of Winston, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That no person shall carry or suffer to be carried any Candle, Lamp, Lighted Cigar, or Pipe, or other light (except a lantern) into any stable, barn, or other out[illegible] where there may be hay, straw or fodder; And any person offending within the corporate limits of said town, shall for each person, forfeit and pay one dollar for each offence, receive not less than fifteen lashes.

[illegible] having [illegible] H. Fedrick, D. Hodgin, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long, [illegible] Spainhower, [illegible] shall remain and pay for each offence [illegible] W. Dalton, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.

SEC. [illegible] *Be it further ordained*, That any person or persons who shall [illegible] the carcass of any dead animal on any street or lot, or any [illegible] who shall suffer the same to remain on his or their [illegible] for the space of twenty-four hours, shall forfeit and [illegible] offence five dollars.

SEC. [illegible] *ther ordained*, That any person who shall fly or atte[illegible] any kite in the streets of Winston, shall [illegible] and [illegible] sum of one dollar for each offence.

[illegible]th. *Be it further ordained*, That no person shall play at [illegible] of skill or hazard within the corporate limits of said [illegible] money or property; and any person so offending, if [illegible]rson, shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for each offence, and if a slave shall receive twenty-five lashes.

SEC. 6th. *Be it further ordained*, That from and after the 10th day of July, A. D. 1862, all persons be and they are hereby prohibited from selling spirituous liquors in any quantity of less than a barrel of thirty gallons, within the corporate limits of said town, or within one mile thereof; and that any person violating this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the Mayor, be subject to a penalty at his discretion not exceeding one hundred dollars: Provided, that this ordinance shall not extend to any sale made for medicinal purposes, on a written prescription from a sober physician, in regular practice, bearing date the day of sale.

SEC. 7th. *Be it further ordained*, That any person who shall violate public decency by any obscene conduct, or disturb the peace, quiet, or good order of said town, by loud noise, cursing and swearing, or by any obscene language, or otherwise, shall for each offence forfeit and pay a sum at the discretion of the Mayor, of not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8th. *Be it further ordained*, That any person who shall wantonly or willfully injure any shade tree on the streets of [illegible] a sum at the discretion of the Mayor, of not less than [illegible] nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 9th. *Be it further ordained*, That any person who shall be found on the streets, side-walks or lots of Winston, in such a drunken condition as to be unable to take care of himself, shall be committed until he becomes sober, and shall be fined not more than five dollars.

SEC. 10th. *Be it further ordained*, That any citizen of Winston, or owner of a lot therein, who shall obstruct or suffer to be obstructed by wood or otherwise, the sidewalks along the two main streets, or the cross streets on either side of the public square between said main streets, shall forfeit and pay not more than five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 11th. *Be it further ordained*, That any free negro or slave, who shall be guilty of whooping, hallooing or making any clamorous noise, or singing or speaking aloud any indecent song or language, or of any indecent or imprudent conduct within the corporate limits of said town,—if a free negro, shall forfeit and pay five dollars, and if a slave, shall receive not less than ten lashes.

SEC. 12th. *Be it further ordained*, That an annual tax of two dollars be laid on all free white males within the corporate limits of said town, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, for the working and paving the streets therein; and that a tax of twenty cents on the $100 valuation be levied on all the houses and lots and real estate within the corporate limits of said town.

Also that each person owning or keeping or suffering to be kept on or about his or her premises within said town one dog, shall pay a tax of twenty-five cents annually; each additional dog a tax of one dollar; and for each open slut a tax of five dollars.

SEC. 13th. *Be it further ordained*, That each and every person listing his or her polls, real estate or property, taxable by the ordinances of said town, shall pay the same to the Mayor at the time of listing; and any person failing to list the same for the space of twenty days, after notice having been given by public advertisement, shall be subject to a double tax.

SEC. 14th. *Be it further ordained*, That the Mayor shall appoint a Committee of Three, whose duty it shall be to examine all the buildings within the corporate limits of Winston, and report if they be secure against fire. If said committee discovers they are not, they shall instruct what alterations shall be made, and any person failing to secure their buildings against fire as instructed by the Committee, shall be fined one dollar for every day neglecting such repairs.

SEC. 15th. *Be it further ordained*, That any slave who shall be found within the corporate limits of the town of Winston under the influence of liquor, shall be committed until he becomes sober, and receive not more thirty-nine lashes, and the master or employer of said slave shall be liable for all cost that may accrue thereon.

SEC. 16th. *Be it further ordained*, That all the taxes, the penalties, fines and forfeitures imposed by the ordinances and regulations of said town, if incurred by a minor, shall, together with the cost, be payable and recoverable from the parent, guardian or master of such minor.

SEC. 17th. *Be it further ordained*, That all the taxes, penalties, fines and forfeitures, imposed by the ordinances and regulations of and for the town of Winston, shall be sued for in the name of the "Commissioners of the town of Winston;" and when collected shall be paid to the Treasurer of said corporation.

SEC. 18th. *Be it further ordained*, That all the published Ordinances of said town adopted the 1st day of May, 1860, and every part thereof, not included in the foregoing Ordinances, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 19. *Be it further ordained*, That the foregoing ordinances and regulations shall be in force from and after the 10th day of July, 1862.

H. K. THOMAS, *Mayor*.

HOW THE RICHEST MAN IN NEW YORK SPENDS HIS TIME.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat sketches Wm. B. Astor, "the richest man in New York," in this manner:

Mr. Astor's office is in Prince Street, near Broadway, where he may be found daily between the hours of 'nine and three.' He is a large, stout built man, with coarse features; stiff, rough, sandy colored hair, and a cast of countenance of a very ordinary type. He dresses plainly but neatly, has a somewhat careworn look, and appears to be fifty or sixty years of age. His private office is of a moderate size and of plain furniture. On a table are a few books, and on opening that one which appears most thumbed, you perceive that it is a volume of maps of city property, carefully and elegantly executed, and as a whole embracing the sundries of an enormous estate, estimated at over 25,000,000. Mr. Astor resides in Lafayette Place, in one of a row of dwellings which, twenty-five years ago, were the grandest in the city, though now they are distanced by the palaces of the Fifth Avenue. Near by is the magnificent library founded by his father, to which he has added a fund nearly equal to the original endowment. Here he spends a small part of his time, the remainder being occupied by his duties in the Prince street office, where, Sundays excepted, he does a full day's work, every day in the week. Thus the whole routine of life of the richest man in America is a walk to and from home, a half mile, and close attention to business. The care of Mr. Astor's estates is a vast burden.—He has several hundred tenants of all grades, from the $300 cottage to the $30,000 store. To relieve himself [illegible] sum which would be almost incredible, and which we may roughly estimate at $300,000 per annum. This man employs a small army of painters, carpenters and other mechanics, in order to keep repairs and superintend the whole of this department. As a large part of Mr. Astor's property consists of vacant lots which are in continual demand, and which he will not sell, he is much employed with architects and master builders, and generally has one or two large blocks in course of erection at a time. This is a very serious burden His son, John Jacob, is quite a business man, and bears his share of the load. Besides this some fifteen years ago a talented and elegant young merchant, (Franklin Delano,) married one of the daughters, and affords assistance. In addition to these labors, the attention of the collection of interest on bonds, dividends, &c, is a heavy item, since in the little brick office (which is, of course, fire proof,) there are several millions of Government and State securities. His daily income is computed at $6000. It is said that a certain person felicitated Mr. Astor on his wealth. Pointing to his piles of bonds, maps, &c, the capitalist replied: "How would you like to manage all these matters for your board and clothes?" The man demurred to the idea. "Sir," said the other, "it is all I get." Mr. Astor, it is said gives but little away.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. NISSEN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from Forsyth County.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

On our first page we copy from the Petersburg Express, an account of the proceedings in Washington News, on the arrival of the Lincoln Governor, Stanly, at that place, and the speech delivered by said bogus Governor, on the occasion. We give it merely as history of the times. Only a few weeks since, Mr. Stanly's mild and humane administration of affairs in Newbern met with but little favor in Washington, and his appeal now to our fears and avarice, will have but little weight.

☞ A great portion of this paper is taken up with late war news, leaving but little space for anything else.

The Richmond Battles.

From Virginia papers of the 22d inst, we learn that the bloody conflict which commenced on Thursday of last week, was still progressing. On Tuesday morning there was a very fierce renewal of the engagement.

From the extreme right of McClellan's army, where the first gun was fired, we reached the centre on Sunday. Beaten at that point the enemy determined upon a retreat towards James River, in order to take refuge in his gunboats, and commenced the movement on Sunday night, thus getting many hours the start of the Confederates. The Confederates, however, succeeded in throwing a large force bewteen the flying foe and the river, which compelled him to fight or surrender. Thus encompassed, he was again attacked and worsted; night put an end to the conflict, to be renewed Tuesday morning. The forces are heavy on both sides, fully half, if not more of McClellan's army must either cut its way through the Confederate ranks to the river, or surrender.

The battle of Monday is represented as having been a fierce and bloody one, and added hundreds to the list of killed and wounded.

[illegible] have driven the enemy from all his strongest original position on the North of the Chickahominy. [illegible] have the glory on our side of a [illegible] succession of victories which has completely [illegible] concerted the plans of the enemy, [illegible] have reopened the communication [illegible] Fredericksburg and Central railroad, [illegible] off the enemy from his principal avenues of [illegible] and escape, destroyed his telegraphic communication, and taken possession [illegible] river railroad, besides capturing [illegible] Baltimore mails sent up that route.

THE LOSS.—The amount of the loss on either side, in the Richmond fight, has not yet been ascertained. The list of killed and wounded must be immense. It is stated that A. P. Hill's (Va.) division went into the battle on Friday with 14,000 men, and on Monday had only 6,000 left.

The Richmond Enquirer states that a Federal officer who was brought in as a prisoner, reports McClellan as mortally wounded, (doubtful) and the Yankee army entirely demoralized.

The number of prisoners taken in is not known at the war department.

The quantity of medicinal and commissary stores taken is immense.

The Yankees are reported driven back from Richmond, about 20 miles. No particulars from the fight on Tuesday.

McClellan is supposed to have been reinforced.

FROM THE WEST.—Buell is reported as advancing on Chattanooga, and Morgan on Knoxville.

On last Thursday, 1,500 bales of cotton were burnt within 12 miles of Memphis.

All is quiet in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap.

Vicksburg still holds out, and will be defended to the last extremity.

It is said that Halleck is evacuating Corinth, and is on his way to reinforce McClellan.

☞ By advertisement, in this issue, it will be seen that this Regiment is called to meet at Pfafftown, on Tuesday next, for the enrollment of conscripts.

☞ We would direct attention to new advertisements. It will be seen that wheat and flour are in demand. See card of Messrs. Parish & Waddill, wholesale and retail Druggists, of Danville, Va.

☞ The *Mercury* says, the British steam sloop-of-war, Racer, crossed the bar, and is now in Charleston harbor. It is reported, a French man-of-war is outside and will likewise enter the harbor.

☞ Dr. A. H. Webb, of Winston, who is hospital Steward, was on a flying visit home a few days since.

We notice Lieut. Owen F. Carmichael, and Lewis Eberhard are at home on business; the first to procure some clothing, and the two latter to recruit for the Regimental Band, and procure some music, &c.

☞ There is but little intelligence from the 21st Regiment. A letter has been received from D. Barrow, stating that Captain Alex. Miller, of the Forsyth Rifles had his leg broken and Private Jesse Styers was killed in the late Richmond fight.

LAST CHANCE.—It will be seen by referring to our new advertisements that those who prefer entering the army as volunteers have an excellent opportunity of doing so by enlisting in the glorious 21st Regiment, which is part of the "Stonewall" army, Capt. Miller, is an efficient and gentlemanly officer, and we wish him success in getting up voluntary recruits.

☞ See postponement of Administrator's Sale from the 15th to the 18th instant.

☞ Gen. Stokes, of Wilkes county, had to submit to the amputation of a leg, and is now in a critical condition.

Capt. Atwood's Company.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received from the battle ground near Richmond, giving a sketch of the engagement on Wednesday June the 26th, in which the 48th regiment N. C. Troops were engaged, and acquitted themselves so nobly.

The letter is from an officer of Capt. Atwood's Forsyth Company, belonging to the above Regiment.

Speaking of the Regiment the writer says:

"We were to attack alone, and the Yankees being posted in the wood, (they never show themselves in the open field) it was impossible then to tell their number. We advanced rapidly to within 100 yards of them, and then we could see a few of them on the edge of the timber. The command was then given, "double quick and march," and with a tremendous shout and cheer, we rushed towards them. The Col. saw that they were reserving their fire, and within 30 yds of them we were commanded to halt and lie down. and it was not a moment too soon; for we had scarcely fallen to the ground, when the enemy let loose a perfect hailstorm of bullets upon us, most of which however were too high to injure us.—Immediately after we [illegible] our knees, and let them have ours altog[illegible]nuing to load and fire as rapidly as poss[illegible] the fire of the Yankees seemed to redouble, and it was plain they were in great force. The men behaved nobly. Not a man offered to run, For about 20 minutes we lay there in the open field, with not a shrub, or a blade of grass to protect us from the fire of the Yankees. The Col. seeing that we were being terribly cut up, gave the order to retreat. The retreat was over a 'bottom,' and for half a mile we were exposed to the fire. Our company was the last to come off the fire. they had behaved with the [illegible]idity of veterans. [illegible] the [illegible]nce of the whole regiment, [illegible]ing or faltering in the least.

Our company lost two killed and ten [illegible]. Killed: Corp. John W. Kennedy and Priv. Amos James. Wounded: O. Serg. J. W. Bitting, [illegible] severely in the breast; Serg. F. L. [illegible] leg shattered; Corp. Lewis Garbode, leg [illegible]ious; Private Evan Helton, dangerously thr[illegible] the body; B. B. Smith, severely in the hip leg; Corp. John T. Atwood, severely in the shoulder; Priv. Noah Mabb, knocked down, severely stunned; Isaac Sapp, slightly in the arm; John Yarborough, slightly in the side; Anthony Olewieski, in the arm. All of the [illegible] been sent to the hospital in Richmond, whence they will probably be shortly removed to Petersburg. The total loss of our Reg't is [illegible] killed and 92 wounded, as far as heard from. Scarcely a man escaped without a ball thr[illegible] some part of his clothing. When we made the attack we were depending upon the 4th Ga. and 12th Va., for support; but they did not arrive in time. But [illegible]ultaneously with our retreat, the 4th Geo. [illegible] were marching through the wood, took the enemy on the right flank, and so intent were they in firing upon us, that they did not discover the Georgians until they were within ten yards of them. The Georgians fired into them and charged bayonets with a yell, and the Yankees fled in awful confusion, being pursued about a mile, losing many in killed and prisoners. The prisoners state that they (the Yankees) had 6,000 men in the wood, firing simultaneously, from three sides upon our Regiment of 450 men."

Another letter states that Nat. Hendricks of Capt. Atwood's Co., was slightly wounded.

Attention Conscripts.

Head Quarters, 71st Reg't N. C. Militia,
WINSTON, N. C. July 1st, 1862.

Captain:

I have this day received an order from Maj. PETER MALLETT, enrolling Officer for the State, com[illegible] me to assemble the [illegible] Regiment **TUESDAY the 8th inst.** for the purpose of enrolling the [illegible] in the Regiment.

You will therefore appear [illegible] pany under your command, [illegible] on the 8th inst., by 9 o'clock [illegible] for that purpose. You will [illegible] your subaltern and non-commissioned officers to make known and publish [illegible] in every part of your [illegible] *delay.*

You will also make out a complete roll of your Company, setting forth the [illegible] of every free white male between the [illegible] of 18 and 50 years, whose home is [illegible] your district, without regard to his *present occupation* or *location*, except Volunteers now in actual service; and also all refugees and foreigners, who have been within your district 20 days, and report the same to me, by 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 8th instant.

By order of
J. MASTEN,
Col. Commanding.

The following is special order No. 1:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,
NEAR RALEIGH, June 26th, 1862.

Special Order No. 1.

ALL PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE PROvisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act further to provide for the Public Defence," approved the 16th of April, 1862, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to appear at their regular Regimental Muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 8th day of July, proximo.

II. The Conscripts after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to proceed forthwith to this Camp of instruction.

III. The enrolling officers will have instructions to grant exemptions as prescribed by law, hereto appended.

IV. Officers commanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately notify their respective commands, and warn all persons liable to Conscription to comply promptly with the above order.

V. All persons subject to enrol[illegible] wish to Volunteer [illegible] in the Confederate service on the 15th of [illegible] according to law; and consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organizing new companies or regiments, Partisan Rangers excepted.

By order: PETER MALLETT,
Maj. and Ass't Adj't Gen'l, P. C. S. A.

I have also received the following instructions from Maj. Mallett:

"After enrollment you will warn all Conscripts to appear promptly at the Court House the 15th of July, prepared with necessary rations, when you or a responsible officer detailed by you for that purpose, will proceed with them forthwith to this Camp of Instruction. Conscripts will be allowed to bring one extra suit of clothing only.

You will require under oath from Confederate or State Officers, Manufacturers, Post Masters, Contractors, Superintendents Rail Road and Telegraph lines, and all Corporations and individuals doing work—exempt by law—a list of employees absolutely needed; such only will be exempt.

LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY'S FIGHT — MAGRUDER IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY ON TUESDAY.

RICHMOND, July 1st.

The fight yesterday took place on the Darbytown Road, about five miles North East of Darbytown; it commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The forces engaged on our side were those A. P. Hill's Division, embracing Kemper's, Pryor's, Pickett's and Featherston's Brigades. The Yankees made desperate resistance, but were driven from their entrenched position and pursued two miles. They were heavily reinforced and checked the further advance of our men, but the arrival of Magruder's Division about 9 o'clock put them in motion. The darkness prevented our forces from following and routing the enemy. Our loss was very heavy but that of the Yankees was tremendous.

We captured 600 prisoners who have arrived in the city, and 20 pieces of cannon. Among the prisoners is Major General McCall, captured by Lieut. Rawlins 47th Va; Brig. Gen. Meade was also captured. This morning, Magruder went in pursuit of the Yankees but had not overtaken them at 8 o'clock when our informant left. The engagement yesterday, is represented to have been the most sanguinary of the series of conflicts before this city. The valor of our troops is beyond praise.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

There has been a terrific fight progressing since morn, about one and a half miles from Frazer's house. The enemy are making a determined stand here, being supported by numerous batteries, posted in very strong positions, and of formidable character. Our men are [illegible]ceeding inch by inch in driving the enemy from all points. This is the hardest engagement that has yet occurred, and must have [illegible] results. The loss on both sides must be fearful.

MOBILE, July 1.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Jackson June 30, says: General Chalmers has taken Bolivar, Tenn.

Col. Tappan, of Arkansas, says Gen. Hindman with 30,000 troops has Curtis completely cornered. The State is blazing with excitement.

MOBILE, June 30.

A gentleman from New Orleans says that Butler has issued orders for levying a tax of two millions of dollars.

FRUIT.—Watermelons have made their appearance in Savannah, and peaches have appeared in Charleston.

News of the Week.

SATURDAY'S FIGHT AT RICHMOND.

The plan of attack on Saturday may be summed up as follows: Gen. Jackson made his way around the entire rear of the enemy, and pitched into their left driving or rather "huddling" them all up on their centre. He then passed around their rear and came up on their left, which Gen. A. P. Hill's corps was pursuing down the right of their centre, while Gen. [illegible]reet and Gen. D. H. Hill were driving [illegible] their front in the same direction. It must [illegible] that the battle was fought [illegible] our forces and [illegible] half being on [illegible] at all.

[illegible]DAY—[illegible]T 11 [illegible] Federals threw [illegible] voluntarily. San[illegible] six or seven o'clock, [illegible] occurred. Gen. Griffith's Mississippi brigade moved down and par[illegible] their fortifications, which were [illegible] part deserted. It thus be[illegible] of fact that the enemy were in full [illegible]

A pursuit was immediately made, and several fights ensued. All their camps—wagon, commissary, and quartermaster camps, also—were totally destroyed. Immense piles of stores were blazing [illegible] moment of our visit, the Mississippi [illegible]ming over the red ashes of the camps [illegible]ores. Our army is following close at their heels, and many prisoners are hourly arriving. Loud explosions were heard during the afternoon, caused by the destruction of vast quantities of ammunition. Dense columns of smoke darkened the sky. The railroad Merrimac was far in advance of our men, and was vigorously shelling the enemy at every turn. They are endeavoring to reach James river, but are totally cut off therefrom. Their loss must prove fearful. They are retreating in good order, however, but it cannot be long maintained; they seem totally demoralized.

REPORT FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, June 28.

Headquarters 27th June.

HIS EXCELLENCY, PRESIDENT DAVIS:

MR. PRESIDENT:—Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted to us, it is my pleasant task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day. The enemy was this morning driven from his strong position behind Beaver Dam Creek, pursued to that behind the Powhatan Creek, and finally, after a severe contest of five hours, entirely repulsed from the field. Night put an end to the contest. I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We slept on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
(Signed) ROBERT E. LEE, Gen'l.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald publishes the following list of Confederate officers from North Carolina, held as prisoners of war in Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, June 11th:

33d Regt.—Col. C. M. Avery, Capt. T. W. Mayhew, Lieuts. J. A. Weston, R. A. Hauser and John Anderson.

26th Regt.—Capt. O. R. Rasol, and Lieut. J. W. Vinson.

28th Regt.—Maj. S. D. Lowe, Capts. W. W. Speer, S. N. Stowe, and G. B. Johnston. Lieuts. N. Bohanon, C. Scott, and M. A. Thornbury.

18th Regt.—Capt. [illegible] W. Brown.

37th Regt.—Capt. W. Y. Farthing, Lieuts. R. L. Steele, James L. Best, and Wm. A. Stuart.

Latham's Battery.—Lieuts, W. Wheeler, and G. H. Brown.

The Richmond Battles.

From the Dispatch of the 27th.

The more we learn of the fight near the old battle ground of Seven Pines, on Tuesday, the greater are we satisfied that it was one of the most briliant affairs of the war, redounding greatly to our honor, and worthy of fitting memory and commendation.

At 8, a. m., Tuesday, the pickets along the Williamsburg road, near the old battle ground, gave warning of the enemy's approach in force, and retired, as usual, to their supports.

Believing an attack was imminent, Gen. Wright ordered up the 48th North Carolina regiment, which moved up the road and took position to the left of it, in an open field, with dense woods on their left flank. The right of the road was occupied by the 1st Louisiana, and to their right were the 22d and 4th Georgia. The North Carolinians were in an exposed position, but maintained their ground without flinching, losing not less than 100 killed and wounded. The position of the 1st Louisiana was equally disadvantageous. Before them was a thick chapparel, in which the enemy were strongly posted. Behind this also, several brigades were drawn up, their flanks extending beyond, so that they kept up a continual fire upon the Louisianians, inflicting sad loss. Being ordered to charge, the 1st advanced nobly, with the cry "Butler, and New Orleans!" and at the first dash drove the enemy forth with great havoc. But emerging into the open field behind, they were astonished to discover not less than three brigades opposing them, viz: Meagher's Irish brigade, Sickle's Excelsior brigade, and another, the name of which we could not ascertain. Bravely holding their ground, the Louisianians maintained the unequal contest with great dash and boldness, the enemy quailing and retiring before their steady and deadly fire. To their right, things were progressing favorably, where the 4th and 22d Georgia were hotly engaged with the enemy, who, after some two hour's hard fighting, slowly and reluctantly retired. Comparisons are odious, but it is admitted that the conduct of the 48th N. C., 1st La., and 4th Ga., was beyond all praise. The first of these regiments was perfectly fresh from home, and had never been under fire before; yet there they stood, in open field, waiting for the cowards to advance, and although Col. Rutlege reports a loss of 100 killed and wounded, his brave fellows never gave an inch of ground, but kept up a murderous fire upon the foe, who suffered so much that, although five to one, they did not dare to leave the woods. The Louisianians went into action with 300, and lost 144 killed and wounded. These figures are more than enough to demonstrate their conduct in the fight—for every second man fell! The 4th Georgia, it is said, acted like very devils, and fought and charged three regiments three several times!—and more than this, routed them, losing not less than 50 in killed and wounded. The 22d Georgia lost some ninety odd in killed and wounded, and behaved splendidly.

Sickle's brigade had 5 regiments, Meagher's the same number. Our force engaged consisted of but four regiments. Being signally repulsed, the enemy withdrew under cover of their guns, but Capt. Hugar's battery galloping forward engaged them in gallant style, driving them ignominiously from the field, with heavy loss. The enemy sent in a flag of truce yesterday to bury their dead, and admit a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded. Our casualities in killed, wounded and missing, will not be more than one third that loss.

Towards evening on the same day, the 25th North Carolina were sent out on picket on the conquered ground, when the enemy endeavored to flank and cut them off. Several Federal regiments advanced stealthily for this purpose, but the North Carolinians met them with heavy volleys and held them in check when the gallant fellows of the 4th Georgia opportunely arrived upon the ground, and attacking the enemy in flank, routed them with great slaughter, following them up for more than a mile in the woods, mercilessly butchering the Yankees at every turn. The ground conquered by us on both occasions during the day was occupied by our troops, and, together with many trophies, they brought in sixty or seventy prisoners. The prisoners confess that a deep scheme had been planned by Sickle and Meagher, for the destruction of the Louisianians and Georgians, but think the loss inflicted upon their forces was so severe and the gallantry of our men so irresistible, that the Federals were only too happy in effecting their escape The prisoners themselves were particularly jovial, and seemed to regard their capture as a great blessing.—[Dispatch.

The Whig adds: "The 48th North Carolina, alluded to in the above extract, is a new regiment commanded by Col. R. C. Hill. The reg't marched from the Capitol Square Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, and went into action soon after reaching the lines. About 20 of the reg't were killed, and a considerable number wounded, including Maj. Holpe, [Huske,] who was struck the right foot by a ball.

Friday's Examiner says: "Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning Gen. Pender's brigade, containing a North Carolina regiment and Capt. Andrew's battery of Maryland artillery engaged the enemy on the Williamsburg road. The firing was principally by artillery, the enemy being posted in entrenchments on a bluff beyond the swamp. After it had continued awhile, the noted "Long Tom" was opened on the enemy with dire effect, tearing great holes through the breastworks as could be seen with the eye, dismounting the guns and driving the Yankees in confusion to their next work. Not a single casuality occurred on the Confederate side, though the shells fell rapidly, and the personal injury inflicted on the Yankee side is unknown."

The Battle on Thursday.—RICHMOND, June 27.—Yesterday afternoon an engagement opened a few miles north-east of the city, which we have no reason to doubt is to decide the fate of this Capital, and perhaps of the Confederacy itself. The cannonading till an hour or more after dark was quick and heavy, exceeding in rapidity and volume that at Seven Pines. Not a word from the field has reached the city. The reason probably is that the attack was made and the fight waged on the enemy's rear. The city is confident and calm.

Information came to hand last night that the attack was made by Gen. A. P. Hill's division on the enemy's position near the Meadow Bridge, about 3 o'clock. The enemy recoiled, leaving a battery, as is reported, in the hands of our troops.

Retreating about two miles, the enemy made a stand in their intrenchments at Mechanicsville and offered vigorous resistance for 2 or 3 hours. But they could not stand the impetuous onset of our victorious troops, and again broke and made for the main body of McClellan's army, leaving three batteries to their pursuers. Darkness put an end to the chase.—[Whig.

THE GREAT BATTLE!

BRILLIANT VICTORY!

THE ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT!

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT!

Storming of Mechanicsville.

Capture of Ellyson's Mills.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM CREEK!

THE FIGHT AT GAINES' MILLS!

&c. &c. &c.

When Gen. A. P. Hill had steadily driven the enemy from Meadow Bridge, and had taken up the line of march towards Mechanicsville and the road, evening had far advanced, and it was supposed that a halt would take place.—Gen. Ripley, however, with the 44th and 48th Georgia, and 2d and 3d North Carolina, made an attack upon the Yankee fortifications at Ellyson's Mills, in which the 44th Georgia and 3d North Carolina suffered extremely, and did not succeed in taking them, owing to the impracticable nature of the ground. Operations were then suspended on our side, but the enemy kept up a deafening roar of artillery till late in the night. Longstreet's forces had meanwhile crossed, and marched parallel with the Chickahominy. The brigades of Gens. Featherstone and Pryor were in advance, and proceeding some distance, halted for the night. About midnight, Featherstone received orders to change his position, and to occupy a skirt of woods near Beaver Dam Creek, and facing the Federal batteries. He did so, and the men were scarcely asleep, when twilight approaching the enemy discovered the bivouac, and immediately commenced to shell it vigorously. The men thus unceremoniously aroused, seized their muskets and fell in, and Gen. Featherstone, just arrived from headquarters, led them to storm the position—mounting ten guns, and supported by two or three brigades. Sharp fighting now commenced on all sides, when Gen. Pryor sent for assistance, and Wilcox soon came upon the ground. To cover the infantry attack, and to draw off the artillery fire, the 3d Richmond Howitzers, some pieces of the Donaldsonville and Thomas Artillery moved up and played upon the enemy's position magnificently.—Having engaged the enemy for a long time and finding it impossible to cross the creek without a bridge, one was contructed by some of the 19th Mississippi and 14th Louisiana, when the whole force advanced, and closed up with the enemy, driving them in great confusion from the field. The difficulties of attack at this position was such that it is impossible to give a correct idea without maps—the battery being on a height, flanked by rifle pits, a deep creek at the foot of the hill, and covered with a thick hedge.

A DARING ATTACK.

The attack of our men on this position was impetuous and daring, but the loss was great, for the foe were so screened by their position it was impossible to get at them properly. Their loss wat severe. Gen. Featherstone's Adjutant General, Geo. P. Foote, was shot while riding far in advance of the 12th Mississippi, and although hailed to return, he did not, and was quickly singled out and mortally wounded.—His body was shortly afterwards found despoiled watch, money and sword gone. The 12th Mississippi, the 19th Mississippi, the 2nd Mississippi battalion. Col. Taylor, the 14th Louisiana and the remnant of St. Paul's battalion suffered severely.—Wilcox, being in support, lost but few. Our artillery did good execution and lost but few.

FIGHT AT ELLYSON'S MILLS.

While Featherstone, Pryor and Wilcox were thus successfully engaging the enemy on the right of our advance, Gen. Maxey Gregg and his brigade were also hard at work and successfully stormed the strong position of Ellyson's Mills, and took up the line of march on the left. They did not advance on the Mills by the road as had been done on Friday evening by Ripley, but simply made a feint in that direction, crossed the main body higher up the creek, took the redoubts and the rifle pits on flank, carried them with the bayonet, pushed through the camps, and followed the road towards Gaines's Mills, whither the enemy was retiring.

FIGHT AT GAINES'S MILLS.

From prisoners captured at both positions—who proved to be of the valley army—it was ascertained that we might expect stout resistance at Gaines's Mills, since three or four whole divisions were strongly encamped there. McClellan commanding in person, with Maj. Generals McCall, Porter, Sedgwick, and others—their estimated force being not less than thirty-odd thousand men. As our three columns moved by parallel lines, we followed and conversed with prisoners, who informed us that their loss at Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville, and Ellyson's Mills, had been fearful, and that the whole night had been occupied in burying the dead. The Federals carry off all their dead and wounded, as fast as shot, and we only discover those who fall and are left at the actual moment of retreat. This information we believe to be correct.

The heads of our three columns having reached Walker Hogan's farm, north bank of the Chickahominy, about 9 miles north-east of Richmond, all came to a halt, and Gens. Lee & Longstreet took up quarters in the house and made dispositions for a further advance towards Gains's Mills, distant about one mile through the woods. Featherstone's brigade having suffered much in the morning, Wilcox led, being followed by Pryor, and Featherstone in reserve. The composition of Wilcox's command is mostly Alabamians; Pryor has the 14th Louisiana, St. Paul's battalion, 3d Virginia, and another regiment; Featherstone has the 19th and 12th Mississippi, and 2nd Mississippi battalion.

CHARACTER OF THE GROUND.

Except the deep creek and the timber covered hill beyond it, the whole country as seen from the north door of Gaines's house, is unbroken, open, undulating and table land, the right forming a descent to the wood covered creek, the rest being dips and gullies, with dense timber still further to the left; the front being for the most part table land. A map is however, necessary to understand the topography of this hard fought and victorious field of Gaines's Mills.

To the southeast of Gaines's house is a large tract of timber, commanding all advances on the main road, and in this McClellan & McCall had posted a strong body of skirmishers, with artillery to annoy our flank and rear when advancing on their camps on the high grounds, if we did so by the main road or over the table lands to the north.

STORMING ENTRENCHMENTS.

It now being 3 P. M., and the head of our column in view of the Federal camps, General Pryor was sent forward with his brigade to drive away the heavy mass of skirmishers posted to our rear to annoy the advance. This being accomplished with great success, and with little loss to us, Pryor returned and awaited orders Meanwhile the Federals, from their camps and several positions on the high grounds, swept the whole face of the country with their numerous artillery, which would have annihilated our entire force if not screened in the dips of the land and in gullies to our left. Advancing cautiously but rapidly in the skirt of woods and in the dips to the left, Wilcox and Pryor deployed their men into line of battle—Featherstone being in the rear—and suddenly appearing on the plateau facing the timber-covered hill, rushed down into the wide gully, crossed it, clambered over all the felled timber, stormed the timber breastworks beyond it, and began the ascent of the hill, under a terrific fire of sharpshooters and an incessant discharge of grape and canister, from pieces posted on the brow of the hill, and from batteries in their camps to the right on the high flat lands Such a position was never stormed before. In descending into the deep creek, the infantry and artillery fire that assailed the three brigades was the most terrific on record. Twenty-six pieces were thundering at them, and a perfect hailstorm of lead fell thick and fast around them. One of Wilcox's regiments wavered,—down the General rushed, furiously, sword in hand, and threatened to behead the first man that hesitated. Pryor steadily advanced, but slowly; and by the time that the three brigades had stormed the position, passed up the hill through timber, and over felled trees, Featherstone was far in advance. Quickly the Federals withdrew their pieces, and took up a fresh position to assail the three brigades advancing in perfect line of battle from the woods and upon the plateau. Officers had no horses, all were shot—Brigadiers marched on foot, sword in hand,—regiments were commanded by Captains, and companies by Sergeants, yet onward they rushed, with yells and colors flying, and backward, still backward fell the Federals, their men tumbling every moment in scores. But what a sight met the eyes of these three gallant brigades! In front stood Federal camps, stretching to the northeast for miles! Drawn up in line of battle were more than three full divisions, commanded by McCall, Porter, Sedgewicke, &c.—banners darkened the air—artillery vomited forth incessant volleys of grape, canister and shell—heavy masses were moving on our left through the woods to flank us! Yet onward came Wilcox to the right, Pryor to the left, and Featherstone in the centre—one grand, matchless line of battle—almost consumed by exploits of the day—yet onward they advanced to the heart of the Federal position, and when the enemy had fairly succeeded in almost flanking us on the left, great commotion is heard in the woods!—volleys upon volleys are heard in rapid succession, which are recognized and cheered by our men—"It is Jackson!" they shout, "on their right and rear!" Yes, two or three brigades of Jackson's army have flanked the enemy, and are getting in the rear! Now, the fighting was bitter and terrific. Worked up to madness, Wilcox, Featherstone and Pryor dash forward at a run, and drive the enemy with irresistible fury—to our left emerge Hood's Texan brigade, Whiting's comes after, and Pender follows! The line is now complete, and "forward" rings from one end of the line to the other, and the Yankees, over 30,000 strong, begin to retreat! Wheeling their artillery from the front, the Federals turn part of it to break our left, and save their retreat. The very earth shakes at the roar! Not one piece of ours has yet opened! all has been done with bullet and bayonet, and onward press our troops through camps upon camps, capturing guns, stores, arms, clothing, &c. Yet, like bloodhounds on the trail, the six brigades swept everything before them, presenting an unbroken, solid front, and closing in upon the enemy, keep up an incessant succession of volleys upon their confused masses, and unerringly slaughtering them by hundreds, and thousands!

"STONEWALL" AT WORK.

But "where is Jackson?" ask all.—He has traveled fast, and is heading the retreating foe, and as night closes in, all is anxiety for intelligence from him. 'Tis now about 7 P. M, and just as the rout of the enemy is complete—just as the last volleys are sounding in the enemy's rear, the distant and rapid discharges of cannon tell that Jackson has fallen upon the retreating column, broken it, and captured 3,000 prisoners! Far in the night, his insatiable troops hang upon the enemy, and for miles upon miles are dead, wounded, prisoners, wagons, cannon, &c., scattered in inextricable confusion upon the road! Thus, for four hours, did our inferior force, unaided by a single piece of artillery, withstand over thirty thousand of the enemy, assisted by twenty-six pieces of artillery.

In total, we captured many prisoners, and thirty pieces of artillery up to 5 P. M. Friday and in the battle of Gaines' Mills, captured 26 field pieces, 15,000 stand of arms, 6 stand of colors, three Generals, (Reynolds, Sanders and Rankin,) and over 4,000 prisoners, including dozens of officers of every grade—from Colonel to Lieutenants of the line.

THE FEDERAL FORCE.

Every arm of the service was well represented in the Federal line—cavalry were there in force, and when our men emerged from the woods, attempted to charge, but the three brigades on the right, and Jackson's three brigades on the left, closed up ranks and poured such deadly volleys upon the horsemen, that they left the ground in confusion and entirely for their infantry to decide the day. McCall's, Porter's and Sedgewicke's "crack" divisions melted away before our advance, however; and had the fight lasted one-half hour longer, not one whole regiment would have survived it. McClellan, prisoners say, repeatedly was present, and directed movements, but when the three brigades to our left emerged from the woods, such confusion and havoc ensued, that he gave orders to retreat, slipped off his horse, and escaped as best he could. Some say that he was severely wounded, and many officers (prisoners) believe the report that he was on the field is undoubtedly true; for everything had been previously prepared for a grand fight at Gaines' Mills, McClellan even promising to capture our whole force, should we attempt to storm his camps. Results were different, and so the Fates reward the greatest Liar of his age!

CHARGES AND REPULSES.

Much has been said of repeated "charges" made, and "repulses." Wild imaginations have concocted many such foolish reports There was but our "charge," and from the moment the word of command was given—"fix bayonets; forward!" our advance was never stopped, despite the awful reception which met it. It is true that one or two regiments became confused in passing over the deep ditch, abattis, and timber earthwork,—it is also true that several slipped from the ranks and ran to the rear, but in many cases these were wounded men; but the total number of "stragglers" would not amount to more than one hundred. This is strictly true, and redounds to our immortal honor. These facts are true of Wilcox's, Pryor's, and Featherstone's brigades, who formed our right, and we are positive that from the composition of Whiting's, Hood's, and Pender's brigades, who flanked the enemy and formed our left, they never could be made to falter, for Whiting had the 11th, 16th and 2nd Mississippi, and two other regiments, unknown to us—Hood had four Texan and one Georgia regiment, and the material of Pender's command was equally as good as any, and greatly distinguished itself. These were the troops mostly engaged and that suffered most. It is gross injustice in any to talk of our troops making, "three charges," "repulses," &c., &c. Our troops received the command but once, and if Satan and all his host had confronted them, instead of mortal Yankees, the result would have been the same. There were no repulses—all arrangements worked like a charm and we ought not only to do our soldiers justice, but heartily thank Providence for his guiding hand and assistance, in the immortal events of Thursday and Friday.

"WHO TOOK THE BATTERIES?"

It is always a difficult matter to ascertain with any degree of certainty who took this or that battery, for ever since the capture of Sherman's at Manassas the question of conquered batteries has always been a vexed one. The position of regiments changes so often in an engagement that one, perhaps, who did but little, by some lucky chance, finds itself before a feebly defended or deserted battery, and simply for the trouble of planting a flag thereon has honor conferred on it for doing nothing! There were not less than six batteries captured in the battles of "Gaines's Mill," yet not one of any of our regiments can lay positive claim to any single one piece, for all are contested property. Some of the 12th Mississippi claim the beautiful brass pieces so much admired, and officers say that when they arrived in front a young man named Cassidy jumped upon one of the horses, and wished to drive them off or turn them on the enemy, but was not allowed.

CLOTHING IN ABUNDANCE

was scattered about, and immense piles of new uniforms were found untouched. Our men seemed to take great delight in assuming Federal officers' uniforms, and strutted about seriocomically, much to the amusement of dusty, powder-begrimmed youths, who sat lolling and smoking in the shade. Every conceivable article of clothing was found in these Divisional Camps, and came quite appropos to our ragged soldiery, scores of whom took a cool bath, and changed old for new underclothing, many articles being of costly material and quite unique.

THE AMOUNT OF AMMUNITION FOUND

was considerable, and proved of very superior quality and manufacture. The exact amount captured we have not yet ascertained, but from the immense piles of boxes scattered through the camps, we conjecture that the enemy had laid in quite an unusual supply, expecting to use it, doubtless, upon our devoted men, and so they would, did our troops stand, as they do, at "long taw," and not come to "close quarters."

THE CANNON AND ARMS CAPTURED

in this battle were numerous and of very superior workmanship. The 26 pieces were the most beautiful we have ever seen, while immense piles of guns could be seen on every hand—many scarcely having the manufacturer's "finish" even tarnished. The enemy seemed quite willing to throw them away on the slightest pretext, dozens being found with loads still undischarged. The number of small arms captured, we understand, was not less than 15,000, of every calibre and every make.

THE FEDERAL WOUNDED

were collected together, and formed a very large field hospital. The court yard of a farm house was selected, and scores could be seen reclining on the grass, and expert surgeons operating with much skill and zeal. By mutual agreement surgeons are not considered prisoners of war, hence at the close of the late battle, many Federal surgeons remained behind, and their services seemed very much appreciated by the men. As many as could be were conveyed to town and attended to, good conveyance being furnished, and much care manifested for their welfare.

THE GALLANT DEAD—COL. WHEAT.

Among the many heroic spirits who sacrificed their lives on the altar of our country in the dreadful, but glorious, struggle at "Gaines's Mills" on Friday, June 27th, we would particularly mention the name of the immortal Wheat, of Wheat's Battalion,—the master-spirit of that heroic band, who, from the dawn of our struggle until the present, has always been found in the van-guard battling manfully for our lives, liberties, and homes. At Manassas, the name of Wheat became historical in our annals, for as long as that victory shall remain known to fame, so long will the name of Robert Wheat be coupled with it. Despising petty intrigue, Col. Wheat desired nothing more than to secure his own beloved South, and to be in active service was his chief delight. Joining Jackson in the Valley, and winning imperishable fame, this gallant fought all through that arduous but all-glorious campaign, and while leading the small remnant of his once numerous battalion to the charge, at Gaines's Mills, was mortally shot in the head. "Bury me on the field, boys," said he, and placidly expired. May he rest in peace.

RESULTS.

It is impossible to get correct returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is probably not over 2,000, at the highest calculation. The Federal loss is estimated at 20,000, killed, wounded, and prisoners, if not more.

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

R. L. PATTERSON.

June 20, 1862. 8-4t

*** Winston Sentinel copy 4 times.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH—A YANKEE ACCOUNT—HOW HALLECK WAS DECEIVED—DISCONTENTS OF THE YANKEE ARMY.

The Corinth correspondent of the Chicago Times gives a long account of the evacuation of Corinth by our forces, and its occupation by the Federals. Like some of the others, he seems to think that Beauregard got the best of it:

An intelligent and well appearing man who claimed to be a Northerner and a Union man, gave me some facts relative to the evacuation. He said the rebels had been sending away stores during several days, but that the evacuation took place on the two nights previous to our entrance. The whole army was sent off during that brief space of time, the majority by railroad, and a small portion on foot. Twenty-nine trains left the last night of the evacuation, all loaded down.

There seems to have been little confusion The detachments were suddenly ordered into town, without the slightest intimation of their destination, loaded on board of the trains which stood ready on the track, and sent southward without as much delay as would give them time to think where they were going. In this way large numbers were hurried off in the most expeditious manner.

On our side there was as complete a surprise as on a previous occasion at the battle of Shiloh. Our troops had been steadily advancing for several days, and, having built their last line of intrenchments, were working up under cover of the timber towards the rebel fortifications. A number of severe encounters had occurred, in the majority of which our men had been driven back, although some decided advantage had been obtained in the possession of commanding positions. Still no great superiority had resulted, and the hard fighting had yet to come. All were looking anxiously for the coming contest, and every preparation was making to provide for success.

On the morning of the 29th a report was heard like the explosion of a magazine, and smoke rising in heavy clouds indicated that large fires were burning. Our skirmishing parties were out at the time, creeping through the undergrowth and timber, in momentary expectation of meeting the enemy. They stole onward at a stealthy pace until they come in sight of the rebel line of entrenchments, from which they expected an immediate attack. Astonished at discovering no signs of life, they gradually approached nearer, until it became evident that the works were tenantless, when they bounded over them and took possession with ringing shouts of triumph and exultation. At an early hour the town was filled with our soldiers in confusion and disorder. They found nothing of interest, except a few stray citizens, who looked out of their dwelling in fear and trembling.

It thus seems that Beauregard never intended to give battle here, but rather labored to hold our army in check as long as possible, and then evacuate, and lead us on to another wild goose chase. How long we should have laid before their single intrenchments, daring to invade its sanctity, it is impossible to say, but he undoubtedly might have delayed his evacuation two or three weeks longer with perfect impunity.

Fifty or sixty thousand men were immediately ordered ahead, and a pursuit was commenced, led by the entire cavalry force.—Gen. Pope was in command of the expedition. They overtook the rear guard ten or fifteen miles from Corinth, and did some skirmishing, taking a few prisoners, and killing about one-third of the number lost on the previous day. Colonel [illegible] second Iowa cavalry, went through and beyond the railroad [illegible] some forty miles from Corinth, [illegible] and succeeded in [illegible] capturing some trains and [illegible] arms.

These little successes [illegible] at headquarters which gives [illegible] high flown genius of description. The first message announcing [illegible] so brief as to deserve the [illegible] ism. The others heralding the successes, were garnished with extra flourishes, and an amount of official glorifications of high-pressure newspaper despatches peep forth amid the ardent and youthful gambolings of military bifalutin; and every line was pregnant with future brigadiers, born of the glory of bombast.

The college for young ladies, styled the Corona Female College, is by far the most imposing building in the place. It is built on an eminence, a mile or so from town, and is a fine structure of brick, planned in the usual style of college buildings. The young ladies had fled long since, and the glory of the place was departed. The proprietor remained with his family, a matron of uncompromising secession sympathies, and two daughters who were inclined to follow in the footsteps of the mamma. The principal, a man of intelligence and education, was strong southern in his sentiments, and claimed to be on terms of close acquaintance with Beauregard during his stay there. He said Beauregard's only design in evacuating was to draw our army further South where it would melt away with the summer fevers and diseases already fixed upon it.

Another object was to draw us away from our river transportation and the gunboats. This gentleman, like all other Southerners, asserted and reiterated the impossibility of subjugating the South. Animosities never to be smothered had grown up with the contest, and a never dying hatred must exist so long as the North asserted its supremacy by force. It was upon this building that the flag was raised on the occupation of the place by our troops. Being invisible at the time of my visit, I took it for granted that the ladies, whose sentiments were so much averse to it, caused its downfall. They certainly looked upon it as the emblem of all diabolical things.

The result of this affair has brought forth but one expression among the army; that of disatisfaction and discontent. We have waited two months, with an immense army, and all the appliances of success, to see, after all the labor and suffering, the prize melt away in a moment, like dissolving snow.—Before the last reinforcements came up, there were 807 regiments here. The augmentation swelled the number to 320, which, at the small average of 400 to a regiment, gives 128,000 men. There were more than that, for few regiments go below 400, and some—the cavalry and the new ones—have a thousand.

The enemy had not a man over sixty thousand, for their own people, the bitterest of them, did not claim more. He had but fifty-seven pieces of artillery in his entrenchments, and was so distrustful of [illegible] as to resort to the dodge of putting [illegible] guns, made of wood. With all this in our favor he beat us back at almost every point where we met him during the advance, and finally slipped through our fingers like an eel. Of course he must be followed and again approached by weeks of labor and the loss of thousands of lives. The torrid summer is coming on in full force, and with ranks already reduced one-half from sickness and death, our army is to advance as far as the enemy chooses to lead. It is not much to be wondered at that the men are discouraged and the officers discontented.

THE NORTH CAROLINA WOUNDED.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

HEADQ'RS 33D REGIMENT N. C. T.,
Near Richmond, June 22, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to communicate through your columns the following list of wounded, belonging to the "Branch Brigade," who were captured in the engagement at Hanover Court-house, May 27th, and are still prisoners with the enemy:

Teph Burgess, Latham's N. C. Battery; wounded in left temple and eye.

Martin Moser, Co B, 7th, [illegible] and fracture left thigh.

Thos T Robeson, Co E, 12th, wounded in left side.

Lewis Hedg[illegible] 12th, flesh wound in right thigh.

The follow[illegible] 18th N. C. T., Col. Cowan:

Lt. Geo [illegible]son, Co A; perforating wound of chest—considered a mortal wound.

George D Hankerman, Co A; flesh wound in right leg.

Moses Williams, Co C; flesh wound in right leg.

Wallace Long, Co C; flesh wound in right thigh.

[illegible] D Rhodes, Co C; wound in abdomen—died June 9.

[illegible]ell, Co D; compound, com[illegible] fracture of right leg—amputated below knee. Was last seen, June 17th, in dying condition.

Thos Caps, Co D; perforating chest wound—seen last, June 17th, in a dying state.

Bunyan Stansall, Co D; compound comminuted fracture of right leg—amputated below knee.

Arch B Brooks, Co E; penetrating wound of chest.

George W Malpass, Co E; right shoulder and breast; died June 15th.

Enos Tart, Co E; flesh wound in left thigh.

Wm H McNeal, Co F; flesh wound of foot.

Samuel Wright, Co F; flesh wound in back.

Lewis Casslin, Co E; wounded in left knee joint—thigh amputated—died June 18th.

Corporal Samuel King, Co G; compound, comminuted fracture of right leg, amputated below knee—died June 11th.

John Wm Tedder, Co H; flesh wound in left thigh

Albert Rinaldi, Co K flesh wound in left thigh.

Private —— Brown, flesh wound in back.

The following belong to the 28th regiment N. C. Troops, Col. James H Lane:

Capt Thos Epperson, Co I; flesh wound in left leg.

Lieut. John H Cornelius, Co F; compound fracture of right thigh.

33D REGIMENT—COL. ROB'T F. HOKE.

John Guy, Co A; fingers of right hand shot and afterwards amputated.

37TH REGIMENT—COL LEE.

[illegible] Cox, Co A; compound fracture of right [illegible]

Benj G Coldiron, Co A; perforating wound of brain, through right eye—died June 11th.

Sergeant [illegible] Hurley, Co A; wounded in right knee.

[illegible] Graves, Co A; right knee joint, thigh amputated—died June 12th.

[illegible] Gentry, Co A; perforating chest [illegible]

[illegible] Co A; left thigh and testicle—[illegible] June 9th.

[illegible] Co F; flesh wound in right thigh.

[illegible]yle, Co H; wound of left cheek, [illegible] fracture of inferior maxilla.

[illegible] Clemmer, Co B; perforating chest [illegible]—died June 16th.

R D Rutledge, Co H; flesh wound in left leg.

[illegible] Nicholson, Co I; flesh wound in left shoulder.

D W Stinson, Co I; wounded in left side.

[illegible] D Parain Co K, flesh wound in right thigh.

Corporal Wm. Walker, perforating wound of abdomen—died June 2nd.

These wounded were partially in my charge, within the enemy's lines. They have been removed to Fortress Monroe.

It may be encouraging to the relatives of the wounded, and it is due the enemy, to state that all Confederate wounded are kindly treated and well cared for—all receiving like accommodation and attention. No preference is shown to Federal wounded. In this respect, at least, our foe conforms to the usages of civilized warfare. J. F. SHAFFNER.

Surgeon C. S. A., 33d Regiment N. C. T.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. JACKSON FROM CAPTURE.

By the mail from the Valley, we have intelligence of a remarkable escape of Gen. T. J. Jackson from capture, while out reconnoitering with his staff, on Thursday last. Coming to a bridge, he was about to cross, when on looking he discovered a cannon planted and trained upon him, and the enemy in force behind. It was too late to retreat precipitately. So, with a coolness and an air that is characteristic of the man, Jackson rode up, and pointing to the piece, said in a tone of authority to the guard, "Who told you to place that piece there? Remove it and place it on yonder height." The men in charge moved to obey, and Stonewall, buttoning his coat, turned his coat, turned [illegible] head to his staff and dashed off at [illegible] Too late the Yankees discovered [illegible] itor was, and unlimbering the piece, [illegible] its charge after him without effect. A rapid pursuit resulted in the capture of two of his staff, but the gallant chief escaped, to fight them "another day" under more favorable circumstances.—*Rich. Exam.*

The Foreign News.

The latest intelligence from Europe is of importance. It foreshadows the intention of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation with England, to interpose by an armed intervention in the American war, in order to put a stop to it and enforce peace on the basis of a separation between the North and the South.

The London Times of the 11th inst., raves about promised cotton, and takes no comfort in the capture of New Orleans.—Their ruined commerce and manufactures, and the revolutionary tendency of their own population in consequence of prolonged distress, are the real incentives to the action of the powers of Western Europe, and not any sympathy for the sufferings of humanity in the New World.

The English journals and the English nobility in both houses of Parliament affect to be greatly shocked at the course of Gen. Butler in New Orleans. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, stigmatised it as "infamous," and such that an Englishman should blush for the Anglo-Saxon race. Earl Russell on the same night denounces it in the House of Lords, while Earl Carnaveron says "it is without a precedent in the annals of war."—N.Y.Herald

DIED.

On the 27th ult., MISS FLORENCE GIBSON, daughter of Col. L. S. Gibson.

In this County, on the 20th May, WM. ENOCHS, son of David Enochs; aged about 28 years.

In Kernersville, Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., of Morbid Dentition, WILLIAM ANDERSON, infant son of Wm. A. and Mary Griffith; aged 9 months and 23 days.

SALE POSTPONED!

OWING to the fact that the Conscripts have to march on the 15th inst., the sale of the property of the late Timothy Holl[illegible] decd, advertised to take place on that [illegible] is postponed until FRIDAY the 18th in[illegible]

J. MAS[illegible] cial Adm.

July 4, 1862. 10-2t

Volunteers Wanted!

[illegible] having been det[illegible] 21[illegible] would be pleased to enlist VOLUNTEERS [illegible] tween this and the 8th inst., or on that day, from the counties of Stokes, Surry, Davidson, Rockingham, Guilford and [illegible]yth.

Volunteers receive $20 bounty.

690 men [illegible] required to give this Regiment the required [illegible] 1,250.

Capt. Mil[illegible] agents in the above counties on the [illegible]

Wheat Wanted!

[illegible] BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the [illegible] subscriber, (for home consumption, no speculation,) for which the highest [illegible] will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by WM. A REICH.

Salem, N. C., July 4, 1862.

WANTED

200 BARRELS FLOUR,
300 BUSHELS WHEAT,—
For which the highest market price will be paid.

FOR SALE

8 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses, by the barrel. Apply to H. A. LEMLY.

Salem, July 4, 1862. 10-tf

PARISH & WADDILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of [illegible] ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.

T. C. PARISH. [1y4,3m] J. M. WADDILL.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Miss Charlotte Boone,	H. Marshall,
James B. Barrow,	J. McDonald & Son,
Lieut. W. L. Barrier,	Wm. J. McKeughan,
Mrs. S. Foy,	Willis Stevens 2,
Judian Hordes,	John Smith,
Mrs. E. Hurt,	Thos. R. Tate or Mr.
Wm. Linville,	Willis,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

ALL persons having Clocks, Watches, or Jewelry left at my Jewelry Store for repairs, will please come and claim them, pay charges, and take them away, as I shall probably close the establisement in a few weeks, to remain so during the war. I will not consider myself responsible for such goods after this notice has been published a reasonable time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 24th, 1862, 9-3w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Ex'rs of Philip Miller, dec'd vs Timothy Transou and others.	Petition to settle the estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan[illegible] John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication [illegible]e for six weeks in the People's Press, pu[illegible] Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [8-6t-pr.adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D. 1861.

A. S. Voss, Adm. of Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss.	Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

June 20, 1862. 6w-pr.adv.-$5

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIS.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Deam, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W [illegible]omax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, [illegible] Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Bo[illegible] Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John [illegible] James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thom[illegible] Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H [illegible] B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William[illegible] Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser[illegible] F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Black[illegible] hos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stuart, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	[illegible]
42	[illegible]
43	[illegible]
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T B Keehln, J L Fulp, John, George Swink.
48	James L. Cra[illegible] J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolljack, D A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 18[illegible] 52-3m-p

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well [illegible] has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862 [illegible]m

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb., for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.,

April 11, 1862. 50-1m

Sugar! Sugar!!

FOR sale by the HOGSHEAD or BARREL. A small lot at High Point. Inquire of C. L. Banner, Salem. June 20-8-3t.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SUBSTITUTES.

TWO SUBSTITUTES for the war can be had. Apply at this office.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July		next.
" Sides,'	on Thursday the 17th	"	"
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th	"	"
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th	"	"
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st	"	"
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d	"	"
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d	"	"
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th	"	"
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th	"	"
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th	"	"
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th	"	"
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday the 29th	"	"
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday the 30th	"	"
" Adams',	on Thursday the 31st	"	"
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of	August	next.
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd	"	"
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th	"	"
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th	"	"

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected [illegible] paid, as [illegible] day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasury under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next,* an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth,* for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. A. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides'	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq, T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq, William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G. W. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marshall,
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transou.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Vachel Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq., E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's.	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Foltz.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq., Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Rial Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Veat, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

June 12th, 1862. **M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.***

PAINTS.

PAINTS!! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality [illegible] ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 20, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to [illegible] a call.

His stock consists [illegible] kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862

Bethania Barnes,		Wm. H. Lutterloh,	
Robt. Church,		L. H. Livingston,	
John Dillin,		Thos. J. Latham, Jr.,	
Micle Fisher,		Sheadric McKnight,	
Susan Flandid,		F. A. Monom,	
John Hughes,	2	Sidney C. Painter,	
Miss Polly Howell,		John W. Pettus,	
Mrs. Jane Haley,		Wm. J. Ring,	
Miss Catharine Kimbile,		Gasper Todd.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1862.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department,* and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political [illegible], we will sound the alarm when danger [illegible] the liberties of the people,—we will [illegible] and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a [illegible] in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

[illegible] scribers who do not give express [illegible] ary, are considered as wishing [illegible] their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indentures,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Ft. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the [illegible] Foundry have also united with it a comp[illegible]

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder.

We CAN and WILL manufac[illegible] Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,602	151	6951	13664
Ashe	3,357	27	206	3590
Beaufort	7,433	142	391	7956
Bertie	8,172	[illegible]	5878	14779
Bladen	5,946	279	8186	14311
Brunswick	6,333	435	5327	11995
Buncombe	4,515	260	3631	8406
Burke	10,923	100	1193	12634
Cabarrus	6 647	219	2471	9237
Caldwell	7,402	104	3040	10546
Camden	6,297	114	1088	7499
Carteret	2,940	276	2127	5343
Caswell	6,064	152	1969	8185
Catawba	6,581	279	9355	15215
Chatham	9,038	28	1664	10306
Cherokee	12,855	504	6446	17105
Chowan	8,609	38	519	0166
Cleaveland	2,978	151	3713	9842
Columbus	10 104	109	2131	12 48
Craven	5,779	355	2463	8597
Cumberland	8,795	1283	6190	16373
Currituck	9,561	478	5830	16369
Davidson	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davie	13.378	147	3076	16601
Duplin	6 001	101	2392	8494
Edgecombe	8,286	374	716	15786
Forsyth	6,880	388	10108	17376
Franklin	10,716	211	1764	12891
Gaston	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gates	7,009	102	2199	9310
Granville	4,180	352	3902	8444
Greene	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Guilford	2,926	153	3947	7925
Halifax	15.738	693	3625	2.056
Harnett	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Haywood	5,351	104	2584	8039
Henderson	5.488		313	5801
Hertford	8.981	85	1382	10448
Hyde	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Iredell	4,832	259	2793	7734
Jackson	11,141	29	4177	15347
Johnston	5.241	6	281	5528
Jones	10,548	193	4916	15657
Lenoir	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lincoln	4.903	177	3131	10211
Macon	6,000	80	2105	8195
Madison	5,370	115	519	6004
Martin	5693	2	213	5909
McDowell	5,435	451	4303	10189
Mecklenburg	5,542	213	1305	7120
Montgomery	10,543	390	6541	17374
Moore	6,781	45	1823	7649
Nash	8,725	184	2518	11447
New Hanover	6,319	688	4181	11628
Northampton	10.617	766	10332	21715
Onslow	5,912	656	68 8	13376
Orange	11 318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4.473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7348
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5.211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	136	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,000	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1494	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15728
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4 721	82	104	4957
Wayne	8 7[illegible]	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 [illegible]	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	3196	9750
Yadkin	9 [illegible]	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 [illegible]	84	362	8655
	[illegible]	[illegible]997	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce [illegible] any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
[illegible] any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less [illegible]
[illegible] letters, ... 2 cts.
Ad[illegible] . . . . 2 cts.
[illegible] matter [illegible] written or printed included in this [illegible] be charged [illegible] for [illegible] stamps or stamped [illegible]
[illegible] regular and *bona fide* [illegible] publication, and not [illegible] weight;
[illegible] *Within the State where published.*
[illegible] cts. per quarter,
[illegible] per 20 cts. per quarter.
[illegible] per, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents. Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounce in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insiduous ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and, "gallant as an army with banners," will they, in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronised by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poesy," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future [illegible] Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Sets only, can still be Supplied. ☜

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIROINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrey.
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
M S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to Be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'fication.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of bacon, pork, beef, leather, man's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf